

Why are There Contaminants in Drinking Water?

As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Drinking water originates from surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, or reservoirs) and groundwater (springs and wells). Bottled waters are generally from springs, wells, and public water systems. DeKalb County gets all of its water from a surface water source, the Chattahoochee River.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the EPD promulgate regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. In cases where contaminants cannot be readily measured, the EPA sets treatment techniques proven to reduce the amounts of contaminants to acceptable levels. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead Notice

Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with water service lines and building plumbing. The Department of Watershed Management is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in building plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Fats, Oils and Greases (FOG)

The Department of Watershed Management (DWM) crews are in your neighborhood working every day to keep the county's sewers clean. Help us fight future sewer backups in your neighborhood by following these simple steps:

- 1 Always pour or scrape cooled grease into a disposable container and discard into your garbage. Never pour oils or grease down the drain or toilet.
- 2 Soak up remaining oils and grease on surfaces, plates, pots, pans and utensils with a paper towel and throw into your garbage.
- 3 Before you wash dishes, scrape food scraps, fats, oils and grease into your garbage or compost. Remember, fats include dairy and meats.
- 4 Use sink strainers to catch any remaining food waste while washing dishes.

For more information on how to prevent water pollution or save water in your home, visit the DWM website: www.dekalbwatershed.com.



Join us for DeKalb County Board of Commissioners Meetings

- Regular Meetings second & fourth Tuesdays (broadcast live on Channel 23) @ 9 am.
- Committee meetings first & third Tuesdays.

Watch the Board of Commissioners Regular Meeting Re-Broadcast

- Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 am & 7 pm.

Copies of this Report

To obtain a copy of this report, please visit our website: www.dekalbwatershed.com
Para obtener una copia de este reporte en Español, por favor visite: www.dekalbwatershed.com

Important Phone Numbers
Billing/Water Cutoff (8:30 am – 5 pm)
404 - 378 - 4475
Emergency Repair – 24 hours
770 - 270 - 6243
Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
770 - 621 - 7237
Drinking Water Questions/Information
770 - 391 - 6047

Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear DeKalb County Water Customer:



The DeKalb County water system continues to meet all of the applicable Safe Drinking Water standards, providing safe and reliable potable water for the people who live, work and play in DeKalb County. I want to thank the Department of Watershed Management for its unyielding commitment to enhancing public health and protecting our environment. In addition, I want to thank our DeKalb businesses and residents for being good stewards of our local waterways, and championing water conservation and pollution prevention programs to preserve our water supply for future generations of DeKalb residents. Our ongoing water quality conservation and pollution prevention efforts play an integral role in defining DeKalb County as the Greenest Urban County in America.

DeKalb County was recently recognized with two safety awards presented to the Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant and the Snapfinger Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant was awarded the 2012 Georgia Association of Water Professionals Safety Award. This competitive award was the culmination of the superb effort by the facility staff to ensure a safe work environment for all the staff, contractors and visitors. The 2012 WEF Burke Safety Award was presented to the Snapfinger Wastewater Treatment Plant. This award recognizes a municipal or industrial wastewater facility for establishing and maintaining an active and effective safety program.

The Board of Commissioners approved a five-year Watershed Capital Improvement Program with more than \$1.3 billion in investments in our water and wastewater systems. Several of these projects are underway throughout the county including the Snapfinger Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Phase I Project, Chattahoochee Raw Water Pumping Station Demolition Project, North Shallowford Road Booster Pump Station Project, and the Pole Bridge Creek AWTP Electrical Project.

These projects are all included in the ONE DeKalb Works initiative that leverages public spending to put DeKalb citizens back to work. Through public-private partnerships, ONE DeKalb Works also enables the county to create jobs, build hope and address the aging water and sewer lines in our county.

This year's annual drinking water report highlights the essential partnerships DeKalb County has cultivated with federal and state environmental protection agencies, our businesses and residents in protecting our water resources, and I am proud of the work we continue to do to ensure a sustainable future for all DeKalb County stakeholders.

Sincerely,

Burrell Ellis
CEO, DeKalb County



2013 DeKalb County

The Consumer Confidence Report

DeKalb County Department of Watershed Management provides its customers with high quality, safe drinking water that surpasses the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) requirements. DeKalb County has consistently produced superior quality drinking water. This 2013 Drinking Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), provides a detailed account of all the monitoring data gathered from water quality testing during 2012. We are proud to provide the enclosed information.

For questions about this report and the quality of DeKalb County drinking water, please call Jody Shoemaker (Senior Chemist, Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant) at 770-391-6047 or visit our website at www.dekalbwatershed.com. Public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of drinking water is encouraged and welcomed. The public is invited to attend DeKalb County Board of Commissioners meetings (the schedule is listed on the back of this report). For more information about DeKalb County, please visit the County's website at www.dekalbcountyga.gov.

The Purpose of this Report

The U.S. Congress revised the Safe Drinking Act in 1996, requiring public water systems to send annual CCRs to all of their customers. The DeKalb County Department of Watershed Management supports this effort and is proud to present this CCR. This report is in compliance with the EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Information on these regulations is available on the EPA's drinking water website at www.epa.gov/safewater, or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Source of DeKalb's Water

DeKalb County's water supply is located on the Chattahoochee River, which is located north of DeKalb County and upstream from the City of Atlanta. Water is treated at the Scott Candler Water Treatment Plant and then distributed to DeKalb County customers.

DeKalb County and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) have completed a source water assessment identifying potential sources of pollution to the Chattahoochee River, your drinking water source. The results of this assessment can be found on the ARC's website at www.atlantaregional.com/swap or you can request information by mail from: Atlanta Regional Commission, Environmental Planning Division, 40 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303.

Understanding the Water Quality Data

The table to the right lists all the regulated drinking water substances that were detected in the DeKalb County Water System during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of these substances in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. In addition to the parameters listed, your drinking water was also tested regularly for other parameters, including approximately 128 organic chemicals and 25 inorganic chemicals. DeKalb County also conducts 457 daily production control tests, 365 days a year.

Understanding the Terms in this Table

AL Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

BDL Below Detection Limit.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best treatment available.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant (such as chlorine) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbiological contaminants.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measurement of turbidity.

ppm Parts per million: One part per million is equivalent to one minute in two years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.

ppb Parts per billion: One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.

P/A Presence/Absence: Presence/Absence of total coliform; absence of less than 1 colony forming unit per 100 milliliters of drinking water.

TT Treatment Technique: A required process that is intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Other N/A – not applicable; < - less than; ≥ - greater than or equal to.

DeKalb County 2012 Water Quality Data

Regulated Chemicals Tested and Detected								
		DeKalb County Water						
Chemical	Units	Result ^a	Range of Detections		Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violation	
Fluoride	ppm	0.6	0.2 to 1.1		4.0	4.0	NO	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	0.6	0.4 to 0.8		10	10	NO	
Chlorine	ppm	1.54	1.05 to 1.87		MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	
Total Chloramines	ppm	<0.04	BDL to 0.09		MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	32	17 to 59		80	N/A	NO	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	8	5 to 11		60	N/A	NO	
2012 Copper and Lead Test Results from Consumer's Tap								
		DeKalb County Water				Highest Level	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violation
Chemical	Units	90th Percentile	Number of Sites	Exceeding AL	Range of Detections	Allowed (MCL)		
Copper	ppm	0.0	0		0 to 0.025	AL = 1.3	AL = 1.3	NO
Lead	ppb	2.5	1		0 to 22	AL = 15	Zero	NO
Other Regulated Parameters and Micro-organisms								
		DeKalb County Water						
Parameter	Units	Results ^a	Range of Detections		Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violation	
Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	0.49 ^b	N/A		TT = 1NTU	N/A	NO	
		100.00%	N/A		TT = percentage of readings <0.3 NTU	N/A	NO	
Total Organic carbon (TOC)	RR	1.13 ^d	1.00 to 1.43		TT = TOC removal ratio (RR) ≥1 ^c	N/A	NO	
Total Coliforms	P/A	0.30% per month	BDL to 1.22%		Not more than 5% per month	Zero	NO	

This report includes data collected between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 2012 by DeKalb County Watershed Management.

^aValue represents the annual average unless otherwise noted.

^bValue represents the highest level detected.

^cTT requires a removal ratio (RR) of 1.0 or higher, calculated quarterly as a running annual average.

^dValue represents the lowest removal ratio achieved.

What May be Present in Drinking Water Before it's Treated

Microbial contaminants: includes viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: includes salts and metals, naturally occurring or from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from agriculture, urban stormwater run-off, and residential use.

Organic chemicals: includes synthetic and volatile chemicals (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems).

Radioactive contaminants: naturally occurring or a result of oil/gas production and mining activities.

Testing the Quality of Drinking Water

Tap water is tested for various water quality parameters to ensure that the water is safe for people to drink. These parameters are selected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Testing for these water parameters is required by law. DeKalb County drinking water is tested as often as hourly, 24 hours a day, at the water treatment plant and five days a week throughout the water distribution system.

DeKalb County tests its water in full compliance with requirements set by the EPA and the EPD. Tests are performed by, or under, the direct supervision of State-certified operators or laboratory analysts. One of the microorganisms of concern in surface waters is the protozoan, Cryptosporidium, which has never been detected in the DeKalb County drinking water system. The County is working hard to ensure that this protozoan never enters the drinking water system. Ingestion of this protozoan may cause symptoms that include diarrhea, nausea, and/or stomach cramps. DeKalb County regularly monitors your drinking water for Cryptosporidium.